Hydro Power Corporation (OHPC) and the Grid Corporation of Orissa (GRIDCO) in undertaking their institutional development. The project seeks to extend assistance to GRIDCO in its programme for Transmission and Distribution related activities. The project also covers facilitating the operationalisation of the Orissa Regulatory Reforms Commission and undertaking of a variety of demand side measures. The loan, upon becoming effective, would aim at project-implementation in the period of about 5 years.

Central Assistance for Generating Rural Employment

1270. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:
SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI:

Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central assistance given to different States and Union Territories for projects relating to rural employment generation during 1995-96; and

(b) the criteria for granting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHADRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) Statement showing the Central releases to the States/UTs under wage employment schemes i.e. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Intensified JRY and Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) during the year 1995-96 is annexed . *[See* Appendix 178, Annexure No. 33]

(b) The criteria for granting for Central assistance is as under:-

Under JRY (Including IAY & MWS) Central assistance is givn to the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/ UT to the total rural poor in the country. The poverty estimates prepared by the Planning Commission based on 43rd Round National Sample Survey Organisation's Survey are used.

Resources under the second stream of JRY (IJRY) were distributed among the 120 backward districts on the basis of backwardness index formulated by assigning equal weightage to the proportion of rural SC/ST population in a district to total SC/ST population of all selected backward districts and inverse of per capita production of agricultural workers.

Under EAS Central Assistance is given on the basis of categorisation of blocks. Taking rural population of block divided by total rural population of blocks covered under the scheme and multiplied by ten thousand, a weight was given to each block. Accordingly, block with the weightage of 7.5 or more (i.e. population more than 196287) was considered as 'A' category, block with less than 7.5 and more than 2.5 (i.e. population between 196287 to 65585) was considered as 'B' category and block with the weightage of less than 2.5 (i.e. population less than 65585) was considered as 'C category block. In case of such block for which date was not available, the same has also been considered as 'C category block.

On the basis of categorisation 'A' category block was given Rs. 80.00 lakhs, 'B' category block was given Rs. 60.00 lakhs and 'C category block was given Rs. 40.00 lakhs for the year 1995-96.

Digging of Bore Wells in States

1271. SHRI V. NARAYANAYNASAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bore wells dug by Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan during the last two years, with the funds allocated by the Centre under the Rural Development Schemes, State-wise;

(b) whether the Centre has taken any steps to set up Groundwater Development Agency, on the pattern of the Central Water Development Agency; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider setting up of such an agency immediately, in view of huge funds being provided to States under the Rural Development Scheme of the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA): (a) The number of borewells dug by the States for drinking water supply in rural areas is not maintained at the level of Central Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

गरीब जनता पर संरचनात्मक सुधारों का प्रभाव

1272. श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरौला: क्या योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार में संरचनात्मक सुधारों का देश की गरीब जनता पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का आकलन करने हेतु कोई अध्ययन कराया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) क्या देश के प्रमुख अनुसंधान संस्थानों ने भी इस संबंध में ऐसा कोई अध्ययन किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं?

योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वय मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र कुमार अलघ): (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग राष्ट्रीय प्रतिवर्ष सर्वेक्षण संगठन (एनएसएसओ) के घरेलु उपभोक्ता व्यय पर पंचवार्षिक व्यापक प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त आंकड़ों का उपयोग करते हुए राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर गरीबी के प्रभाव का अनुमान लगाता है और उसे मानीटर करता है। इस प्रकार के पिछले दो सर्वेक्षण 1987-88 और 1993-94 में किए गए थे। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण संगठन के 43वें चक्र में घरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर 1987-88 में 201.41 मिलियन थी। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिवर्ष सर्वेक्षण संगठन के 50वें चक्र में घरेलू उपभोक्ता व्यय सर्वेक्षण से प्राप्त आंकड़ों पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है। यद्यपि संरचनात्मक सुधारों का देश में गरीबी के विस्तार पर ढांचागत सुधारों के प्रभाव का कोई विशिष्ट अध्ययन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार को देश के अनुसन्धान संस्थानों द्वारा किए गए ऐसे किसी भी अध्ययन की जानकारी नहीं है, जिसने देश में गरीबी के विस्तार पर संरचनात्मक सुधारों के प्रभाव का कड़े रूप में मूल्यांकन किया हो। आर्थिक सुधारों की अवधि के दौरान गरीबी के प्रभाव की जांच के लिए अनेक अध्ययन किए गए हैं, किन्तु किसी ने भी दोनों के बीच कोई निर्णायक सम्बन्ध संस्थापिक नहीं किया है।

Solar Insolation in Rajasthan

1273. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan is the only State in the country having the highest solar insolation, with over 300 clear sunny days in a year;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken so far for setting up of a Solar Powered Thermal Station in the State, indicating the Central funds likely to be made available during 1996-97 by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for this purpose; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for the last three years, State-wise, by the Department for R&D pilot projects in the country, particularly for Solar Energy Programme in Rajasthan; if no, amount has been sanctioned, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENU-GOPALACHARI): (a) As per available data, during the year as a whole, more than 2000 KWHr/m^2 of global solar radiation are received over Rajasthan and Gujarat providing over 3000 hours of bright sun-shine every year.

(b) A large scale Integrated Solar Combined Cycle (ISCC) Power Project is proposed to be set up in Rajasthan which will include a 35 MW Solar Thermal Power Plant. Global Environmental Facility (GEF) has accorded in principle' approval to provide grant assistance of US.$ 45 million towards the incremental cost of the solar power component. Partial financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 50 crores from the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is envisaged for the project. However, as final approval of the project is expected only by mid-1997, no central funds are likely to be released during 1996-97.

(c) The amount sanctioned for the last three years State-wise by the Ministry for R&D projects for the Solar Energy Programme in the country including Rajasthan is given in the enclosed statement.